

# of the Stage.

Of that dismal success, "The Beauty which Arthur Sullivan, A. W. Pin-

Of that dismal success, "The Beauty Stone," which Arthur Sullivan, A. W. Pinero and J. Comyns Carr lately evolved as a Savoy production, the London Dally News gives this summary: "The dea of a talisman passed by Satan from hand to hand, making the old young and the deformed beautiful, although always bringing sorrow in its train, may, of course, not be an absolutely novel one, but it should serve admirably as the ground work for Mr. Pinero's libretto. The story, though not without the elements of topsy-turydom, is serious, and at times even pathetic. If rumor be true, Laine, the crippled Gaughter of a poor weaver and his wife, prays for beauty in order that she may win the hand of the Lord of Miriemont. The petition is overheard by Satan, who (as in Goethe's play) is disguised as a monk, and who hands the girl the beauty stone. Thus, in the second scene, in the market place of Miriemont, she is able to win the prize in the beauty contest, ta the great dismay of the Princess Saida. In the second act in the castle hall, there is a good deal of the millitary element. Here Laine, now the beauty of the castle, sees her father driven contemptuously from the gate. In disgust she flings away the beauty stone and becomes crippled again. Her father, however, picks up the tallsiman and is rejuvented, whereupon he falls in love with the Princess Saida herself. In the third scene, a green sward before the castle, there is an imposing spectacle, in which the music plays an important part of the the Princess Saida herself. In the tniru scene, a green sward before the castle, there is an imposing spectacle, in which the music plays an important part, of the knights and men-at-arms, with the Lord of Mirlemont at their head, setting out for the wars, Meanwhile the Princess Saida has coaxed the beauty stone from the old weaver. But the Lord of Mirlemont has returned from the wars, wounded and blind, so that beauty to him now is unmeaning. He therefore declares that he will marry the most virtuous damsel in his dominions, and in the market place again the cripple carries off the prize, despite the Princess Saida's possession of the beauty stone. This will be the third serious opera Sir Arthur's earliest opera, however, was the Sapphire Necklace, written as far back as 1861. It was never produced, owing to the feeble nature of Chorley's libretto, but most of the music has since been utilized in the composer's subsequent operas and cantatas."

There was a gathering of the clans at the mpire last night, and such a mingling of and Scotch dialect as must surely ve satisfied the promoters of the occa-

have satisfied the promoters of the occasion. It was Maude Adams' farewell. The audience that attended appeared to be the usual bargain matinee crowd, which goes wherever souvenirs are to be had and lifts up its voice in shricking ulusations of protest whenever the commemorative trinkets are less numerous than the women who want them. As some 30 per cent of last evening's crowd was of the souvenir sex, it was not surprising that Manager Frohman's stock of jeweled flags was early exhausted and that lift arrivals at the theater had to content themselves with a return check for subsequent exchange. The little person over whom all this demonstration was made went through her 300th performance of "The Little Minister" as quietly and naturally as if it hall been only, say, formance of The Little Minister as quiet-ly and naturally as if it had been only, say, the 298th. According to one of her friends, however, she was pretty nearly upset with something very like stage fright. If such was the case, credit is due to Robert Ede-son and the star's other companions for covering any break in the lines of the play. covering any break in the lines of the play. The performance was a genuinely merry one, and at the close, after a dozen curtain calls, there was demand for a speech. Miss Adams bowed in a scared sort of way, and, taking a tight grip on the door knob of the Thrums manse, she managed to say half a dozen words that nobody heard. After that it was out with the lights and down with the curtain, and the theater was left alone with its flowers and palms and Scottish banners. James Barrie, the playwright who contributed so much to the success of the young star's first season, is understood to have eent this message to the company yesterday: "Thank you, thank you all, for your brilliant achievement. What a glory for our kirk.""—New York Press.

If here we notice the influence of Dumas. it is in "Candida"-catalogued as a pleasant play, which it is not-that we see how completely Shaw has made Ibsen's style

his own. The character draw-ling in this drama is remark-ably fine, and the central fig-ure—the one with which Mr. Mansfield grappled hopelessly at rehearsal some years since —is indeed a fantastic crea-tion of which the great Norwegian himself might feel proud. The termination of this might feel proud. The termination of this unpleasant play-unpleasant, because im-probable and often irritating-is, however,

nothing less than stunning.
"How old are you?" said Candida, the
married heroine, to the boy poet, who sees
that his love is not returned and never can be.

Marchbanks—"As old as the world now.

Marchoanks—As old as the world now. This morning I was is."

Candida—"Eighteen! Will you, for my sake, make a little poem out of the two sentences I am going to say to you? And will you promise to repeat it to yourself whenever you think of me?"

Marchbank (without moving)—"Say the sentences."

sentences."

Candida—"When I am 50 she will be 45. When I am 60 she will be 75."

Marchbank (turning to her)—"In a hundred years we shall be the same age."

And he rushes out into the night, never to be seen by Candda again. An cerie creature this poet, reminding one at times of the Rat Dame and again of little Eyolf himself.

imself.
To get at the best part of Bernard Shaw, To get at the best part of Bernard Shaw, however, you must acquaint yourself with "The Man of Destiny," a one act trifle, but decidedly one of the pleasantest and one of the wittiest plays that has been written in years. How it is that it has not been produced here passes all understanding. It depicts the great Napoleon when he was still known as "Le Petit Caporal," and portrays him not as the great painters have limned him, but in his habit as he lived.

he lived.

Listen to what the author says of him in his preface:

"Cannonading is his technical specialty, he has been trained in the artillery under the old regime, and made perfect in the military arts of shirking his duty, swindling the paymaster over traveling expenses and military arts of shirking his duty, swindling the paymaster over traveling expenses and dignifying war with the noise and smoke of cannon as depicted in all military portraits. He is, however, an original observer, and has perceived, for the first time since the invention of sunpowder, that a cannon ball, if it strikes a man, will kill him. To a thorough grasp of this remarkable discovery, he adds a highly evolved faculty for physical geography, and for the calculation of times and distances. . Napoleon as a merciless cannonader of political rubbish is making himself useful: indeed, it is even now impossible to live in England without sometimes feeling how much that country lost in not being conquered by him as well as by Julius Caesar."

quered by him as well as by Julius Caesar."

It is in this little Napoleonic play that Bernard Shaw shows perhaps the originality of his talent more than in any of the others contained in these volumes. The lovers of the historic drama do not like to see their heroes in shirt sleeves of course. A similar effort to show up the emperor as he was in a play entitled "Josephine," given about a year since in Vienna, caused something like a riot in the theater. When one of the characters on the stage remarked, "I never imagined that Napoleon Bonaparte was like that." some one shouted from the gallery, "No more did I." and the great emperor's dignity was thoroughly re-established. Bernard Bhaw's play is not likely to share the fate with the German product, for it is infinitely wittier, livelier and more absorbing.

Our theaters are closing for the season

and more absorbing.

Our theaters are closing for the season one after the other. You will not miss

Stories and Gossip them if you peruse the Shaw plays, which are quite as brilliant, as interesting, as satirical and as polished as is the author himself.—New York Herald,

It was just a little slip of paper that turned up at McVicker's theater in Chicago the other night, but it was handed about as a great curiosity. The holder, it read, had purchased two seats "on a soft," which would be reserved until the end of Act I. The signature of J. A. Warren treasurer, and the date, June 8, 1862, were writted in the spaces of the printed order A railroad man presented the pass, saying that he had originally obtained the seats for a performance of "Richard III." and "Who Speaks First," but had been unable to use the order at the time specified, thirty-six years ago. The pass was nonored on presentation, and is preserved as a relic of antiquity in the McVicker's box office. about as a great curiosity. The holder, it

of "The Three Musketeers," in which Beer-bohm Tree and Olga Nethersole are to join forces, the London Daily Mail says: "In the novel two channels of interest run par-allel—the assassination of Buckingham and allel—the assassination of Buckingham and Richelieu's attempt to ruin the queen by securing as proof of her perfidy the diamond 'points' which were her parting gift to her lover. It is only with the latter that Mr. Grundy concerns himself. Consequently the atmosphere of his play will be that of the brightest comedy of intrigue, adventures in love and in arms chasing one another through gay scenes of hostelries, palaces and parks, the climat being attained, not with the death of Buckingham, but with the brilliant court ball given by Louis at the Hotel de Ville, when the machinations of Richelieu are foiled by D'Artagnan, and he receives as guerdon the hand of Constance."

R. A. Roberts, as Captain Heartsease, and Miss Nannette Comstock, as the charming Jenny Buckthorn, in Mr. Litt's fine revival of "Shenandoah" have several very pretty scenes which find favor with the audience. There is one in particular in the last done by these two clever players. Captain Heartsease has returned from the war, as returned from the war, as deeply in love as ever, but, like many another brave man, afraid to pop the momentous question. He has told everybody of his love but the girl of his choice. Gruff old General Buckthorn advises his daughter to help the captain a bit. The captain gets half through his proposal several times, but swings off embarrassed each time on to some inconsequential and wholly irrelevant subject. Jenny, who is ready and anxious to say "yes," is in despair at the procrastination of her lover. The other night when Jenny had reached the point in the scene where she determines

The other night when Jenny had reached the point in the scene where she determines to force the diffident captain to declare himself an unexpected interruption came from the gallery. Marching boldly and determinedly up to Heartsease, she said:

"Have you anything in particular to say to me, Captain Heartsease?"

"Y-e-s-s," stammered the captain, completely taken ahack.

"Then say it," replied Miss Jenny.

The captain, thrown off his guard, hesitated and stammered, and, as is called for in the playing of the part, remained speechless for a few moments. The house was perfectly quiet, when out from the stillness came a hoarse voice from the gallery;

"Ah test treather them."

"knocked out" by the interruption and joined heartly in the laugh which followed—but the scene was spoiled for the actors just the same.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Entirely fresh ground has been broken by Louise Parker and Murray Carson in their lusty comedy, "The Termagant," the completed four acts of which were read to Miss Oiga Nethersole recently. In atmosphere, in Nethersole's scene and in the conduct of their Castillan romance, the authors of "Rosemary" have gone further afield than is usual with modern dramatists. The close of the fifteenth century is the period of their latest essay in romance, and the court of the Princess Beatrix, of Arragon, its scene. Haughty, imperious, capricious, she inspires scarce less of dread than love. Every whim must be gratified, every command obeyed. The mere coupling by the people's tongue of her name with that of the lord of the lands which adjoin her own was an offense for which he must be banished. And through her influence, this unknown offender, Roderigo, of Triana, was dispatched with Columbus on his voyage of discovery. With the return of this weather worn adventurer and his henchman, full of strange oaths and oddities, as that immoral man-at-arms, Sancho, or Charles Reade's Denis, and their intrusion upon the courtly life of the luxurious princess, the comedy begins, and its succeeding scenes are occupied with the mutual subjugation of Roderigo and Beatrix, two equally resolute and gallant spirits, and the disasters which inevitably follow hard upon. by Louise Parker and Murray Carson in their lusty comedy, "The Termagant,"

Will playgoers ever see so tragic and pathetic a scene as that described by the author of "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage," in the edition of that book now before the public? It is in these words he tells the story: "An Ophelia actually mad chanting her pathetic song and uttering her sad words with all the realism of genuine insanity!

Joliet. uttering her sad words with all the realism of genuine insanity!

"It was a weird sight, and one that chilled the blood of the spectators, as they gazed in silence upon the uncanny scene.

"They all recognized the actress and realized the situation. Poor Susan Mountfort, the former bright actress of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in her insanity had escaped from her custodian, and, with the recollections of her former career teeming through her distracted brain, had made straight for the playhouse. There, with all the cunning of an insane person, the woman had hidden for a time behind the wings, while her former associates carried on the play of 'Hamlet.' But just at the moment the Ophelia of the evening was to enter for the mad scene, Susan Mountfort, seizing her by the arm to push her back from the entrance, sprang forward in her place, and with wild eyes and wavering motion rushed upon the stage uttering the words:

"They bore him barefaced to the bler; Hey no nonny, nonny hey nonny.'

"For a moment the spectators were amazed. As they hearn to realize the situation."

Hey no nonny, nonny hey nonny.

"For a moment the spectators were amazed. As they began to realize the situation a murmur ran through the house, and then came the strained silence of wonderment and perplexity.

"Magnificent was the acting. In her sane days Susan Mountfort had been a good Ophelia, and now she threw into the part such intensity of action and such terrible mental effort as to render the character overwhelmingly vivid. But it was a mercy when friends gently led her away from the footlights. Her vitality was entirely exhausted by the effort, and her death was hastened.

"Cook's Tour," a burlesque, by Joseph Herbert, was produced at New York on Herbert, was produced at New York on Morday last. The last scene, laid at Havana, was devoted to jumping on the Spanish flag. The starving reconcentrados were chused around the stage by the Spanish soldiers, who later hustled Consul General Lee about and blew up the Maine, after which the populace trooped in and delightedly induiged in an elaborately costumed beliet. The United States soldiers and sailors swooped down on them, however, headed by General Lee, and had their innings. The entire ballet was captured and made to dance to the time of "Yankee Doodle," the Spanish flag was tossed into the sea and the whole show ended with a tableau, in which Uncle Sam and John Bull, Columbia and Cuba Libre, and the Goddess of Peace were the principal figures of a sort of family party at the fall of Havana, Joe Ott and Ada Lewis are in the cast.

The rumor recently revived that Ellen Terry was to leave Henry Irving and join

clared by Miss Terry to be without foundation. A friend of Miss Terry
who has just returned from
London is authority for the
denial of the truth of the
report. Miss Terry was asked
by this friend, who had read
the story, what basis it had

the story, what basis it had in fact.

Miss Terry laughed heartily when she learned that the old story had reached its forlieth edition. "I can deny it in the most unqualified way, however," she said "There is not one syllable of truth in it from beginning to end."

The failure of a number of Sir Henry Irving's plays was probably what started anew the reports that there had been a disagreement between the actor and his leading woman.

The story that Miss Terry was going to join Beerbohm Tree's forces probably originated from a joking remark of Miss Terry's.

While Sir Henry Irving was experiencing failure upon failure at the Lyceum Beerbohm Tree was playing to full houses night after night at the Haymarket. Now it happened one day that at a tea Miss Terry, meeting Mr. Tree, twitted him on having taken the wind out of Sir Henry's sails by producing two Shakespeare plays, Irving's specialty, and scoring brilliant successes.

"This will never do," said she chaffingly.

This will never do," said she chaffingly.
"You have forestalled us with 'Julius Caesar' and 'King John.' I think I shall have to go over to the Haymarket and play Constance to you, John."

Some busybody must certainly have overheard this remark, for shortly after it was whispered pretty openly that Miss Terry was going to join Tree.

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in London.

Julia Marlowe will present "Bonnie Prince Charlie" in London in June.

Katie Emmett has made her appearance in vaude ville in a sketch called "A Suburban Home." May Irwin, Marie Dressier, Alice Atherton, Willie Collier and Walter Jones will take part in a cake-walk on the occasion of Oscar Hammerstein's benefit in New York.

walk on the occasion of Oscar Hammerstein's benefit in New York.

The Bostonians have decided upon "Ulysses" as their next production. It is by Rowland E. Phillips, a Cleveland author, and W. N. Neidlinger, hitherto a composer of songs.

Charles Frohman has telegraphed to this country that Annie Russell's appearance in "Sue" was one of the most successfull that any American actress has ever made in London.

James Young, the promising young American actor, who has starred successfully for several seasons in the legitimate drama, has signed for five years with Augustin Daly, and will make his first appearance with Mr. Daly's company next season.

Eddie Foy, the well known comedian, has been engaged by Manager Evans to play a leading part in "Hotel Topay Turvy" at the Herald Square theater next season. Edward is doubly happy. The stork has once more visited the Foy flat, and now he is the father of two boys.

In San Francisco a new musical farce called "The poster" next with local favor. He scental forms in

father of two boys.

In San Francisco a new musical farce called "The Poster" net with local favor. Its central figure is an artist who wishes to marry an heiress, but is forbidden to until he has sold a picture for \$10,000. To help him do this his betrothed poses, and seeing her likeness in an uncovered condition the father buys the painting rather than have his daughter publicly shown in such fashion. Incidentally there are posters that come to life, human reproductions of most of the familiar bills, and a ballet of them ensues.

"There is conclusive evidence that Schubert wrote." the familiar bilis, and a ballet of them ensues.

"There is conclusive evidence that Schubert wrote
most everything just as it stands, on the first touch
of hand to paper," says Summer Salter in the Philadelphia Musician. "He only needed to read the
verses through to grasp their meaning, and then his
unerring instinct dictated the musical setting perfet
and complete on the first draft. The great difficulty
with him was a supply of music paper. His insight
into the musical spirit of his words was a species of
clairwoyance which has been equaled in the case of
no other composer."

no other composer."

A cablegram has been received announcing that Dan Daly was no longer a member of the "Belle of New York" company, now playing at the Shaftenbury theater, in London. According to the information received, during the performance on Tuesday night of last week Mr. Daly had a quarrel with Miss Dupont, another member of the company, in which George Musgrove, the manager of the house, also became involved. The result of the affair was that Mr. Musgrove demanded Mr. Daly's immediate resignation. On Wednesday night Harry Davenport played Mr. Daly's part in the piece.

The Bennett-Olmi opera company has been engaged

played Mr. Daly's part in the piece.

The Bennett-Olmi opera company has been engaged to present Gilbert and Sullivan's romantic opera, "The Pirates of Penrance," at the Park theater for one week, beginning June 27, with Saturday matinee, July 2. Miss Ruth Peebles, the charming young son-trette whose impersonation of Serpolette in "Chimes of Normandy" won such favorable comment, will sing the role of Mabel in "The Pirates." Mr. Olmi will sing the pirate king; Mr. George Lillie, sergeant of police: Marion Bohannon, Frederic; Miss Dalsy Stowell, Ruth; Mr. Ralph Fleming, General Stanley. Others of the cast are Misses Genevieve Liggett and Laura Murphy, Mrs. George Olmi, Harry Forbes and M. V. Stiles "The Pirates" will be followed by "The Chimes of Normandy" week of July 4.

spoiling the usefulness of a good leading woman by putting silly thoughts into her young head. "As leading support to John Drew she's capital." was the advice tendered him. "Now try to make a star out of her and she'll make a failure of it. Then she'll have to go back into the stock with a loss of prestige, and she'll be no good thereafter to you or herself. Keep her just where she is, supporting John Drew and earning her salary. Take the advice of a friend, old man, and let well enough alone." But somehow the "old man" didn't take to the advice, and went shead with his plans for Miss Adams' appearance at the head of her own company. And on Tuesda- night she closed her first season after accomplishing a most remarkable record.

# Art otes

Burne-Jones died Friday at his home near London. By his death England loses one of her famous painters. Of him it was said: "Burne-Jones is perchaps the man who has exercised over one part of the rising generation the greatest influence. He has attracted to him the finer intelligences by a sort of intoxicating charm, deliciously morbid at times, affecting one by a something. I know not what, which marks the highest point of art, and which has no better name than mystery."

Mme. Meissonler's legacy to the Louvre is more im-Mme. Meissonler's legacy to the Louvre is more important than was thought. Among the oil paintings of her late husband are the "Madonna del Bacio," 'Le Chant," two portraits of himself, one executed in 1872 and the other in 1885, "Une Messe a la Chapelle de la Vierge Miraculeuse a St. Marc de Vengelle de la Vierge Miraculeuse a St. Marc de Vengelle de St. Germain," "Cavaliers," "Louis XIII.," "En Route," "J. J. Rousseau, descendant un viel escaller de bols a Lausanne," "Ruine des Tulleries, Siege de Paris," for which Mme. Meissonler refused 800,000 francs. With the above are fifteen water color paintings and a quantity of studies in pencil. "Le Chant" was painted in 1881. The chanteuse or songstress is Mme, Meissonler.

nier.

The big picture of Prolessor Herkomer, which has caused such a sensation in the English Royal academy, opened recently, is a record of the great jubilee last year, and represents a group of oil guards standing beneath the bronze monument in Waterloo place cheering the queen as she passes by. One of the brave old soldiers has brought his little daughter, and the child's fresh young face lends a note of youth and furnishes a contrast to the metal above, the weather-beaten faces, wellingh as bronzed, below, and the rich red of the garba. This picture was greatly desired by the British government, but a pripage of the property low, and the rich red of the garbs. This picture was greatly desired by the British government, but a pri-vate individual having the first refusal, and keeping it most jealously, it is at present, at least, impossi-ble to say whether or not it will go down to future generations as a national record of the jubilee of England's queen.

of honor at the Paris Salon, his picture representing the "Levite of Ephraim and His Pead Wife," an unpleasant composition, in which the nude figure of a woman appears as if stretched upon a dissecting table. Henner is a native of Alsace, and is now 69 years of age.

years of age.

Fifteen or more members of the Chicago Palette and Chisel Club will leave Chicago for a three weeks' sketching trip to the Muskoka lake region, east of Georgian bay, in Canada, about June 25. The railway which runs there will furnish transportation to members of the club, as well as the use of boats belonging to a navigation company controlled by the railroad, in return for the use of sketches which the artists may produce during the trip for an exhibition, after which the sketches will be returned to their owners. This is truly a case of art paying its way.

Arnold Boecklin is at present the most talked of

arrer which the sketches will be returned to their owners. This is truly a case of art paying its way.

Arnold Boecklin is at present the most talked of artist in Germany. To honor his 70th birthday his native town of Basel has organized an exhibition of his works, and, what is more surprisins, the staid old Berlin scademy has also been showing as many as it could gather together of these unacademic productions. For Boecklin, though now a member of that dignified institution, was for years a stumbling block and a bewilderment to it. He is the painter of fantasies, sometimes solemn and august like "The Isle of the Dead," "The Sacred Grove" or "Prometheus Chained," where the prostrate titan covers miles of earth and half blends into the mountain: sometimes mirthful as the frolic of centaurs, nereids and tritons in their native element. He loves to paint the sea, and he loves almost equally to paint strange rocky clefts with a lonely stream issuing from their dark recesses, kuarded by stiff senting the trierride.

Tayrascon Vinegar.

Tarragon Vinegar.

Salad dressing and fish sauces are greatly improved by the use of flavored instead of plain vinegar. Very shortly, freshly gathered tarragon leaves may be bought for a trifle, and these added to good cider vinegar are all that is necessary to give it the desired flavor. Put a quart of vinegar and a teacupful of leaves in a stone jar and allow it to stand for two weeks, not forgetting to shake well every day or two; at the end of this time squeeze through a fine hair sieve or flannel bag and put away in small corked bottles. Use in the same proportion as plain vinegar. proportion as plain vinegar.

### COURSE AT ANNAPOLIS academy, if it is anything, is a school of application; one of the first, if not the very first, established in the United States.

HOW UNCLE SAM TRAINS CADETS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Progress Through Different Clauses Strict Examination and Stern Discipline Mark the Life of the Future Officer.

Dewey's victory at Manila and the suc ess of our sailors generally has attracted ttention anew to the naval academy a Annapolis and the system of education purued in that justly famous institution. To Seorge Bancroft, the historian, who was ecretary of the navy under Polk, belongs the credit and honor of its foundation; and t is a curious fact that he had no express egal authority for his action. Back in the Wes, the method of obtaining officers for the navy was by the appointment of lads from 12 to 13 years old to be midshipmen. These boys spent most of the time at sea, learning the practical duties of sailors and young officers. Before appearing for the examinations that should prove their qualifications to be commissioned, they received instruction in seasonal to the secretary of the navy was "deficient in conduct," which is as bad as "deficient in studies." ceived instruction in navigation, etc., at ifferent places on shore from teachers apointed for that purpose. In 1845 Mr. Bancroft induced the war de-

Weak Ones Must Fall.

At Annapolis the theory of the survival

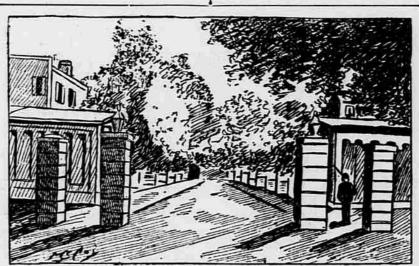
of the fittest becomes a positive law. The weeding-out process is in ceaseless operation. For example, 60 per cent of the applicants fail to get in at all. At the end of the first year, forty will have been dropped from a fourth class of 100, and of the remaining sixty not more than thirty-five probably will be graduated three years later. All the others will have fallen by the way, or, giving up the struggle, have resigned. A cadet is liable to fail at any of the four annual, or the eight semi-annual, examinations. Class standing is governed by a rigid system of marking at the monthly, semi-annual and annual examinations. The highest mark is 40. The minimum mark of proficiency is 2.5, and a cadet whose final average for the term, or years, in any branch falls below that point, is set down as deficient, and cannot be continued in the academy, unless upon the recommendation of the academic board, which is seldom made.

The discipline is of the most rigid character, and the slightest infraction of the rules and regulations, which are legion, is punished by so many demerits. The scale of punishment for offenses is graduated tion. For example, 60 per cent of the ap-

punished by so many demerits. The scale of punishment for offenses is graduated.

Slang of the Academy.

The "slang" of the cadet is different from that of all other students, some words and phrases having naturally a



MAIN ENTRANCE TO ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY.

is entitled to have one cadet in the acad-emy, while to the president ten appoint-ments are given, with an additional one for the District of Columbia. The presidered to report there early in May, and, on his arrival, is subjected to a rigid physical examination. He must not be under 15 years of age or over 20. Then follows the educational test. Although the qualifications required for admittance are far below those for the leading colleges, not more than 60 per cent of those presenting themselves succeed in passing. As a result the academy never has at any one period the maximum number of cadets on its rolls. Those who get through the ordeal must deposit \$190\$ with which to purchase their uniforms, etc. Their pay amounts to \$500 a year, which is sufficient to clothe and board them during the four years at the academy and the two at sea, and in addition accumulate a fund of several hundred dollars for equipment purposes if they are able to enter the service

poses if they are able to enter the service permanently.

The new cadet is a cadet in the eye of the law only. He is put in the fourth, or

old Fort Severn at Annapolis. There he installed all the naval instructors, and, without asking an appropriation from congress, started a naval school. The utility and necessity of the establishment gradually became apparent to the legislature, and, in 1850, was reorganized, placed on a footing similar to West Point (founded the Naval well." "Femme" means a "young lady," and to "drag a femme" means "to escort a footing similar to West Point (founded the Naval well." "Green" means "to escort a feet of the Naval well." "Green" means "to escort a will be to a hop." "Doggy is Annapolese for "a well." "Green" expresses the superlagress, started a naval school. The utility and necessity of the establishment gradually became apparent to the legislature, and, in 1830, was reorganized, placed on a footing similar to West Point (founded in Washington's day), and called the Naval academy. That reconstruction of the old naval school was one of the wisest and most beneficent acts ever performed by congress, for to it is due, in large measure, the superb training of the men who are in the foremost positions of command in the navy at the present time—the Deweys, Sampsons, Evanses, McCallas, Chadwicks.

The raw material for the manufacture of the country's naval heroes and defenders is furnished by the president and the members of congress; that is to say, the selection of candidates is by law vested in their hands. Each congressional district is entitled to have one cadet in the academy, wille to the president ten appointments are given, with an additional one for the District of Columbia. The president tal appointments are greenerally reservwas perfectly quiet, when out from the stillness came a hoarse voice from the gallery:

"Ah, get together there."

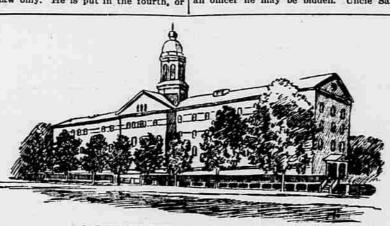
When Mr. Charles Frohman first announced his in The audience, realizing the impatience of the speaker, burst into a roar of laughter.

Mr. Roberts and Miss Comstock were "knocked out" by the interruption and laughter."

"An laget are Misses Genevieve for the District of Columbia. The presidential appointments are generally reserved dential appointments are generally reserved for the District of Columbia. The presidential appointments are generally reserved dential appointmen becomes a "youngster" during the second year, when he is a third class man. "To pull the doctor's leg" is to get on the sick list when ill; the daily conduct report is "pap," and the regulation book is "the plebe's Bible." A complete list of the academy slang phrases would fill over a column.

academy slang phrases would fill over a column.

While cadet life is, as a rule, strict, and even harsh, it is not without its compensation. A little world in itself, the officers families at the academy are delightful entertainers, and they all have their favorites among the cadets, to whom their houses are ever open. Then there are the academy "hops," which are attended by young ladies from Annapolis, Baltimore, Washington and visitors from all parts of the country. These "hops" are really part of a cadet's education, intended to fit him for any social function to which as an officer he may be bidden. Uncle Sam



CADET QUARTERS AT ANNAPOLIS.

lowest class, which is all right; but almost before he has got his uniform on his superiors, that is, the members of the three classes above him, at once take him in hand and begin to make him realize his utter insignificance. To them he is at first a "beast," who is to be licked into shape by the traditional processes, sometimes physically severe. This is known as "hazing." To "kick" against it would be idle. The only effect would be to increase the punishment which must be submitted to if the victim means to remain in the academy. But, as a rule, the "hazmitted to if the victim means to remain in the academy. But, as a rule, the "hazing" is good-natured and rarely carried to an extreme point. That, if discovered by the officers, as it could hardly fall to be, would be sternly punished. Hazing in moderation is more than tolerated, for it is regarded as a good disciplinary operation, proving the "stuff" that is in the embryo officer. Then, there is one thing to look forward to, namely, the end of the agony as soon as the first year comes to a close. The "beast" and "plebe" condition of serfdom is then over, the emancipated ones being elevated to the dignity of "youngsters," who can obtain their revenge by lording it over those that suoceed them in the new fourth class.

Good Scholarship Imperative.

Good Scholarship Imperative.

While the entrance examination standard s low, the knowledge and proficiency demanded from the cadets through the entire four years' course are higher than are hose required in any other technical college in the country. The academic staff consists of seventy or eighty officers, who conduct the work of instruction, which is divided into ten or eleven departments, embracing seamanship, naval tactics and naval construction, astronomy, navigation and surveying, steam engineering, mathe-matics, applied mathematics and mechan-ics, physics and chemistry, history, inter-national law, Spanish and French, me-chanical drawing and physiology and hy-giene.

giene.
Added to these branches is the purely professional part of the course, comprising instructions for infantry and artillery; schools of the squad, company, battallon and brigade, street-riot drill, ceremonies, and company embraces the distribution of etc. Gunnery embraces the distribution of the crew to the guns with all the drills incident thereto; the study of the guns and the metals used in their construction, the laws of combustion of gunpowder, penetration of projectiles, armor in all its various phases and forms represent the relationship of the study of the stud and forms, ranges, torpedoes, marine mines—the bare catalogue of studies is, in fact, bewildering to the lay mind. All this, it should be remembered, is not mere theory. From first to last, every principle must be practically applied by the cadet, for the

In the Mexican Household.

From Modern Mexico.

As all cooking is done with charcoal apd ovens are practically unknown in private houses, very few families bake bread. The small hard-crusted loaves of French bread are delivered all over the city in great baskets four feet across that are carsied on the heads of cargadores.

The arrangement of furniture is much more formal than in the United States. It is a very common sight to see a splendidly furnished parlor with a row of straight backed chairs all allke with their backs against the wall and as close together as they can be placed clear around the room. Heavy, single doors, such as are used in the United States, are practically unknown in Mexican houses, either at entrances or between interior rooms. All doors open in the middle, and are fastened with bolts, top and bottom. Exterior doors are always fitted with glass panels, for they also serve as windows. All such doors opening on the street or open court are fitted with solid shutters that are folded at the sides out of sight when not in use.

A good Mexican cook relieves the mistress of the house of worry and responsibility in a manner that is almost unknown in the United States. The cook is given so much a day, and with this amount she will purchase each morning all the provisions for the day, including even the staples that are usually bought in large quantities in other countries. On \$1 a day a cook will provide a very good table for a family of three or four, and get enough beans and tortillas and chile to set the servants' table besides. They can really do better than their mistresses, because they can usually drive sharper bargains with the market men of their own class, and they have more patience to haggle over the last penny. and they have more patience to haggle over the last penny.

Strawberry Charlotte.

Strawberry Charlotte.

Line a plain round mold with ripe strawberries by burying the mold in ice to the rim, and dipping the strawberries in calf's foot jelly, first covering the bottom with them cut in halves, the cut side downward, afterward building them up the sides, the jelly (which must be cold but not set) causing them to adhere; when finished fill it with the cream as directed for the charlotte russe, and when ready to serve dip the mold in warm water and turn it out upon the dish. The cream must be very nearly set when you pour it in, or it will run between the strawberries and produce a bad effect.

The best line to St. Paul.

STORY OF A NOBLE HUMBUG WHO IS NOT A HUMBUG NOBLEMAN.

cion of a Great Russian House Who Ran the Entire Social Gamut in Washington and New York.

from the New York World. Prince Alexandrovitch Galitzin, scended from royal ancestry," was taken from Bellevue hospital yesterday and odged in a padded cell at Bloomingdale sylum. After running the entire so cial gamut from the most exclusive houses to the coterie of bohemia, passed into the land of lost minds. He went broke several years ago. Now he has gone mad and is suffering from acute mania. The cause is abject poverty and want!

It is a sad tale, for, though a noble humbug, the prince is not a humbug nobleman. The spectacle of a real Rus-sian prince sounding the depths of misnobleman. The spectacle of a real Russian prince sounding the depths of misery and despair in this nobility-coddling community is shockingly surprising.

Early in the summer of 1850 a small black-haired, dark-eyed young man arrived from Europe and registered at the Fifth Avenue hotel as "Prince Alexandrovitch Galitzin, St. Petersburg." He was perfectly dressed and spoke English readily. To those whose acquaintance he made he explained that every member of his family was entitled to call himself a prince, and for that reason he signed his first name to distinguish himself from the 300 other Princes Galitzin. He had money and made friends easily.

The name of Galitzin is highly estemed among the Roman Catholics of this country, for Prince Demetrius came to Pennsylvania early in this century and founded atop the Alleghenies near Cresson the Loretto mission, that is a shrine unto this day. Leaving high honors at the Russian court, this nobleman became an humble priest and gave the remainder of his life to penitence and prayer. A town bears his name at the western end of the famous Horse Shoe curve.

So when this young scion of the noble

So when this young scion of the noble house landed on these shores he was treated with respect and received with confidence. The evil side of his character did not appear in the days of his prosperity. He was modest, and, though far from being handsome, popular. His age was about 22 and he carried himself well for so young a man.

At Washington.

A visit to Washington resulted in his appointment to a semi-official position at the Russian embassy. He was preto President Harrison and tended the mild levees given during the winter at the White House. He was even more popular at the capital than in New York, and for two years lived quietly on an allowance received from a sister in Moscow. His head had not been turned, though it was an open secret that he was in search of an alliance



PRINCE ALEX. GALITZIN

with some wealthy American family. During his occasional visits to the metropolis he was persona grata with Consul General Olarovsky, who entertained him several times at his house.

Prince Alexandrovitch had seen much of the world, though young. In a quiet way the prince was a giver of little presents. He distributed keepsakes, not intrinsically valuable, among many of his wealthy American acquaintances. With each gift went a dainty incident that indelibly tied the trinket to the history of his noble house. With a lineage that ran straight to Peter the Great, incidents were plenty as gifts. This is a censorious world, and in later years many people were uncharitable enough to assert that they had been imposed upon by goods secured in pawn shops and given the only value they possessed by the marvelous histories that accompanied them. In the light of after experience they realized that light of after experience they realized that they had paid very dearly for the gew-gaws. The prince knew what he was about. He was a promoter, salting a mine that he expected to "work at some future occasion. The object "promoted" was himself!

occasion. The object promoted was himself!

In the summer of 1894 an uncle of this young man, named Prince Gregory Galitzin, arrived in this country. He was a lieutenant general in the Russian army, a man of 50 and possessed of large wealth. He traveled like an Indian rajah, Special palace cars, whole floors at hotels and dazzling dinner parties made up the incidents of his sojourn in various sections of the country. He acknowledged the relationship with his nephew, but did not attach him to his semi-royal court.

An Uncle's Aid.

The newspapers blazed with accounts of the prince-general's entertainments at Bar Harbor and Newport. At the former place the Corniche road was made as familiar to Prince Gregory as the Newsky Prospect. The Battle of the Flowers was advanced a week so that he could witness it, and the gallant prince took his solemn oath that San Remo or Mentone never had such a beautiful fete. These courtesies the old nobleman returned in novel and costly fashlon. He made presents, too, but no stories went with them. The boxes generally bore the stamp of Tiffany and had been paid for the day before. He was not preparing for a future campaign.

The prince-general had fought the battle of life. He left behind him delightful memories of his amiable and charming character. He departed for California in Octoberen route for Vladivostock, whence he expected to make his way by horse and carrantass across Siberia along the route of fine great transcontinental railroad then fairly under way.

Some Fairy Tales. familiar to Prince Gregory as the Newsky

Some Fairy Tales.

Hardly had Prince Gregory departed than Prince "Alex," as his familiars were allowed to call him, became a prominent figure in New York society. To his credit it may be said that the young man had never pretended to have retained any of the large patrimony that he had inherited. He told charming fairy tales about the education of princes—the sowing of wild oats. His claims to a pyrotechnic career appear to have been well founded. He had played the maximum on the red and black at Monte Carlo and his ears could hear the fall of the roulette ball far away. He told at the Knickerbocker Club one night of enormous losses at baccarat and trente et quarante. He admitted that he had played at Long Branch and at Saratoga, but Lobody ever remembered to have seen him at Phil Daly's or Charley Reed's. The horses he did play; but rarely beyond a mutual ticket on a race. But the visit of his uncle, Prince Gregory, made life much smoother for the young prince. He was received with open arms. Making no secret of his genteel poverty, Prince "Alex" received commissions to purchase articles of bijoutiere for many of the wealthy familles. He was a judge of bric-a-brac and made quite a neat turn on several occasions. A really beautiful Louis XIV. snuff box, bought for Mrs. Ogden Mills, was sold to her for \$2,500, yielding the speculative prince a profit of \$1,000.

The Russian consul general had turned his back on the young man by this time, because he began to hear tales of borrowed money from many sources. But the prince was in New York, having shaken the dust of Washington from his feet, and was utilizing to the fullest degree the enviable reputation his joily, generous uncle had left behind. The old general had affected great interest in the Salvation Army, having been captured by a smile from pretty "Captain" Patty Watkins on a visit to the headquarters during a "slumming tour" of the city. He made a present to the cause and afterward called upon General Ballington Booth. This was duly printed at the time. The young prince renewed allowed to call him, became a prominent figure in New York society. To his credit

the acquaintance and is said to have added considerably to his experience of the world. He could not fool "Captain" Patty, for she warned him off.

At Wits' End.

The winter of 1894-95 came, with an unusually brilliant programme of social functions. The prince was living at No 16 East Twenty-eighth street, where he occupied a basement room. His cards bore the number of this house in a respectable number of this house in a respectable neighborhood, and he was on the visiting lists of many families on Fifth avenue. He had a special liking for Sunday dinners, and rarely had he to buy one. When everything was ready the prince undertook to "raise the wind."

To the amazement of the social world, advertisements appeared in the newspapers on December 19, 184, announcing the sale of all the Gallizin family heirlooms and treasures. It was heraided as a sacrifice, tearfully made by Prince "Alex" to pay his debts. The collection was on show at Kreiser's auction room, and Captain Pickett, of the Tenderloin, had to make a special detail of policemen every day until the sale on the 14th, to keep the carriages and the crowd afoot in order. On the day of the sale the prince stood just inside the door, a picture of woe and dejection, greeting his friends of the Four Hundred as they entered much as does the hired mute at an English funeral. Soon every chair and camp stool was occupied, and the auctioneer began his work.

Oh, what a sale it was! The character of the goods was not suspected, and the bidding was liberal and active.

Prince Hatzfeldt, who had helped to introduce Gallizin, bought for \$50 a rare pitcher of pale blue, with a pedigree ten lines deep, which was afterward found to have been one of a gross on sale in a department store for 40 cents each! Golden chairs "from the Kremlin" brought better prices than they had for years. Mme. de Barrios, whose fancy dress ball the previous winter the prince had graced in the raiment of a Russian boyar, was one of the most conspicuous bidders. She bought lavishly, Mrs. Paran Stevens was there and added to her collection. It was a successful and highly profitable sale. neighborhood, and he was on the visiting

The Law Steps In.

When the last page of the catalogue had been reached, a "man in plain clothes," who had been a patient looker-on but not a purchaser, stepped up to Prince Alex-androvitch and served him with a supreme

androvitch and served him with a supreme court summons and complaint in a suit brought by Henri de Gesne, of Paris, for 125,000 francs' worth of diamonds and other jewels bought but not paid for by the nobleman.

Lawyer Frank L. Echerson gave the affair full publicity in the papers next day, making very plain the fact that the "heirlooms and treasures" were spurious. The Russian consul exposed the prince, and the sale collapsed after the first day. Most of the people refused to accept or pay for the goods they had bought. Some took them out of pity for "the poor, young prince." The paintings by Gerome, Meissonier, Diaz, Millet and other masters were not offered.

Since that unhappy ending of an otherwise brilliant and ambitious social career, Prince Alexandrovitch Gallitzin has been living as best he could. A faithful sister has helped him some, but of late her remittances failed to come.

Nearing the End.

Dejected and helpless, the young prince now hardly 30 years of age, appeared at the door of his friend, Dr. Ralph Waldo, fully nervous and talked wildly. He said he had been living in a small room at the top of a large department house at No. 108 Madison avenue. He said he was fabulously rich now and determined to complete his musical education. He confided to the sympathetic physician that he had a phenomenal tenor voice that would make him known throughout the civilized world. Dr. Waldo examined the poor prince carefully. He had seen just such cases before—heard the same story. The language was typical of only one class of aliments—dementia!

The prince was mad as he of Den 'The prince was mad as mark!

While the physician reasoned with him Prince "Alex" became violent. Dr. Waldo sent for assistance and had his patient taken to Bellevue hospital.

After the usual conference it was agreed that the prince's condition demanded his transfer to the hospital for minds diseased, in Westchester county, and he entered Bloomingdale.

A New Crusade.

A lecturer on ventilation points out what everybody has known if he has thought of it, that air is more necessary than food. of it, that air is more liceusary than took than it can deprived of pure air. The new crusade, according to this speaker, is to be preached in favor of ventilation. In protecting one's self against a draught, it was asserted that to have a window open at the top and bottom both made a draught much less unlikely than to have it open from one end only. Paper should not be used behind summer pieces in ficeplaces. Let there be room for the air to percolate through the open iron work and the register open in summer, provided the cold air box is perfectly clean and the air supply comes from out of doors, assists by creating a current in the ventilation of a room.

Hicks—"I have only this to say against Charley, that the only enemy he has is himself." Wicks—"Oh, he would have oth-er enemies. I suppose, if he was worth it." —Boston Transcript.

## **WASHINGTON PARK**

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